

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

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Invariably in Advance.Six months, 75 cents. No subscription for a
less period received.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

MONEY sent us, otherwise than by registered letter,
postal note, postal money order, or draft on New
York, will be at the risk of the sender.ADVERTISERS.—We employ no agents. The NATIONAL
TRIBUNE has many valiant couriers, and they
are generally honest and faithful; but persons who
confide their advertisements to them must be their own
judges of their responsibility. The paper will be sent
only on receipt of the subscription price.ADDRESSES, RENEWALS, ETC.—Addresses will
be changed as often as desired, but each advertiser
should in every case give the old as well as the new address.
In re-addressing, subscribers should be careful to send us the
label on the last paper received, and specify any cor-
rections or changes they desire made in name or ad-
dress.CORRESPONDENCE.—Correspondence is solicited
from every section in regard to Grand Army, Pen-
sion, Military, Agricultural, Industrial and Household
matters, and letters to the Editor will always receive
prompt attention. Write on ONE SIDE of the paper
only. We do not return communications or man-
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that effect and the necessary postage, and under no
circumstances guarantee their publication at any
special date.Address all communications to
THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE,
Washington, D. C.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY 26, 1885.

To any person who will send us
a club of ten new subscribers to
THE TRIBUNE we will present
a new Waterbury watch, enclosed
in a handsome satin-lined case,
and warranted to keep accurate
time.General Sherman on the Tribune.
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE U. S.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE:From the nature of the articles published
in the numbers of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE
sent me, I observe that it is published in the
interest of the soldiers of the civil war. In
this you have my hearty sympathy, and I
will endeavor in my own sphere of action to
co-operate with you in all practicable mea-
sures to that end, without money and with-
out price. With great respect,
Your obedient servant,
W. T. SHERMAN.

CHICKAMAUGA.

THAT BATTLE A UNION VICTORY.

By Gen. H. V. Boynton.

In our issue of March 12 we will present
what we are confident will be the most ad-
mirable account of the battle of Chickamauga
ever written. It is from the pen of
Gen. H. V. Boynton, one of the very fore-
most journalists of the Nation, and a man
whose reputation for ability is co-extensive
with the country. Gen. Boynton at that
battle was Major of the 55th Ohio, which
took a conspicuous part in the battle of both
days, he receiving a severe wound. He was
thoroughly familiar with all the operations
preceding, during and subsequent to the
battle, and has since made it the subject of
most extensive study, in which he has had
at his command all the maps and reports to
be found in the War Department. He will
bring forward many new facts and explain
a great many old ones which have not been
properly presented. The article will be
illustrated by carefully prepared maps of
the field of battle, showing the positions of
the different commands at each stage of the
fight, and there will also be portraits of
Gen. Rosecrans and Thomas.Gen. Boynton's article cannot help but be
of the highest possible value as an histori-
cal effort, and it will be welcomed all over
the country. We are confident that it will
equal any contribution to the history of the
war that has appeared at any time or in
any publication.

THE BATTLE OF CHANCELLORSVILLE.

BY EX-GOV. JOHN C. LEE, OF OHIO.

We have received from Ex-Gov. John C.
Lee, of Ohio, an article relative to the battle
of Chancellorsville, which we have been en-
deavoring to obtain from him for a long
while, and which is of the highest impor-
tance. Gov. Lee was at the time of the battle
Colonel of the 55th Ohio, Second Brigade,
Eleventh Corps. This was one of the few
regiments found in line when Stonewall
Jackson made his terrible onslaught on
Hooker's right wing. Gov. Lee was one of
the "Ohio Colonels" sneeringly alluded to
by Howard and Devens when they sent up
to headquarters reported waverings of the
impending attack. When the storm burst
he, aided by Col. Orland Smith, of the 73d
Ohio, and S. J. McGiverty, of the 61st, made
heroic efforts to stay the tide of disaster, and
they gained a large portion of the honor
wrung from that ill-fated field. Gov. Lee
was as gallant a man as Ohio had on the
field, and he did his duty that day splen-
dently, as the histories of the engagement
testify. Had his waverings and those of the
other Colonels been attended to, the issue of
the battle would have been different.It is very gratifying to learn that a Grand
Rapids, Mich., firm has concluded a contract
to supply \$100,000 worth of furniture to
parties in the City of Mexico. The trade of
Mexico is worth many times to us that of
Cuba and Porto Rico, and every step taken
toward building up close commercial rela-
tions with the 10,000,000 people south of the
Rio Grande is a direct contribution to the
solid prosperity of both countries.MR. BLAINE has just received from Mrs.
Garfield a letter which Henry Ward Beecher
wrote to her husband urging Mr. Blaine for
Secretary of State, but it is somewhat late to
make use of it as a campaign document.

SILVER COINAGE.

The Democratic party and the incoming
Administration are face to face with a very
serious problem concerning the continuance
of the coinage of the silver dollar. Under
the law of 1879, which prescribed the coin-
age of \$2,500,000 a month of dollars of 412½
grains of nine-tenths fine silver, there has
been a vast accumulation of silver dollars in
the Treasury in this city and its branches in
the leading cities of the country. The hopes
of the bi-metallicists that the resumption by
the United States of the coinage of what is
known as the "dollar of the daddies," would
restore to silver the prestige of which it had
been deprived by the demonization of silver
by Germany and other European countries
have not been fulfilled. The price of silver
has not risen in the markets of the world,
nor has the demand for the dollars by our
own people been what was anticipated. It
is hardly worth while to argue the question
and say that it should be otherwise. The
Dollar of the Daddies is undoubtedly a very
handsome coin, and there seems no reason
why it should not be as much of a favorite
as a medium of exchange as it was before the
war; but the fact remains all the time that
it is not so, and every effort to put the coin
into general circulation has been a failure.
Even the Government's offer to pay trans-
portation of small quantities to parties de-
siring them has not been accepted to any
extent. People prefer bank notes to coin
for all the transactions of business, and im-
mediately return to merchants and bankers
the silver money paid to them.In Europe during the same time the Latin
Union has been making an equally unavail-
ing effort to enhance the appreciation of
silver. This Union, as is well known, consists
of Italy, France, Switzerland, and some
minor countries. They mutually agree to
coin a certain amount of silver per annum,
and to accept each other's coin at face value,
which is slightly in advance of the
market price of the metal. They estimate
the metal at a trifle higher than we do, for
while our ratio is 16 ounces of silver for one
of gold there is but 15½ ounces. They have
recently confessed that the outlook for silver
is not hopeful, and that they may have to
adopt some other policy. The majority of
the financiers of this country are despond-
ent as regards silver, and fear that a contin-
uance of the present coinage may result in
glutting the country with coins of inferior
value so as to produce a premium on gold.It is a well-known fact that the cheaper
coin always drive out the dearer. Naturally
a man pays his debts in the cheapest money
that he can get, and as the law compels his
creditors to accept that cheap money, the
dearer money will be forced out of circulation.
There is, on the other hand, an active
and determined party which has always
favored silver as a coin, and it has strenu-
ously resisted any stoppage of the coinage
or any other restrictive measure which
they fear will discredit silver in the estima-
tion of the world, and a number of schemes
have arisen out of this conflict of views.Congress and President-elect Cleveland
are being besieged with the holders of
these opposing views. One scheme, which
is being pressed by the Hon. W. R. Dors-
heimer, is to make a new dollar, which
will have the weight of a troy ounce, or 480
grains, which would be 67½ grains higher
than the present dollar. This represents a
dollar's worth of silver according to the
average valuation of the London market, and
it is claimed that giving the dollar an
amount of metal which would make its
intrinsic value equal its face value in the
markets of the world would insure its cir-
culation everywhere and excite a demand
for the product of our mines, which would
relieve us of the glut of that metal. On the
other hand, it is alleged that if people will
not take silver money in this country, they
will not take it anywhere, and that the new
dollars would break down the Latin Union
and make the future of silver much less
hopeful than it is now. It certainly would
produce a confusion in our coinage that
might be detrimental to business interests.
We would then be in the position of having
one dollar which would have a currency in
the markets of the world, and another dol-
lar which we could only use at home, and it
would seem that a great many embarrass-
ments might arise out of it, even of much
more pronounced character than those which
attended the attempt to introduce the ill-fated
trade-dollar. The course of the President
and Congress in the matter will be awaited
with much interest.

THE ILLINOIS SENATORSHIP.

The Illinois Senatorship is in this posi-
tion: Owing to over-confidence last Fall the
Republicans of that State neglected to pay
sufficient attention to the legislative ticket,
and the result was, that while they carried
the State by 25,000 plurality, they have a
majority of but one in the Senate, while the
Democrats have a like majority in the
House, which makes a tie on the joint ballot.
One hundred of the 102 Republicans are firm
friends of Gen. Logan, while two are disaf-
fected to him for personal reasons. The 102
Democrats are not united on any man. The
halloing so far has shown that Hon. Wil-
liam R. Morrison has 94 staunch supporters,
while the remaining eight are hostile to him,
and have cast their votes for various candi-
dates. One of the disaffected Republicans—
a Mr. McMillan, of Chicago—has voted for
Gen. Logan, making the total vote for that
gentleman 101—two less than a majority of
the whole. It is not likely that Col. Morris-
son can poll any more votes than he has al-
ready done. Of course there is but one
sentiment among Republicans all over the
country, and really among all those who
are for the best interests of the Senate
and the country, and that is that some of
the Democrats, seeing the hopelessness of elect-
ing a man of their own party, will rise su-perior to party ties and vote for the man
whose eminent fitness for the office is con-
fessed by all. As we have said before, Gen.
Logan's candidacy for the position cannot be
considered partisan. He is a man of such
shining abilities, and so tried and proved in
the public service, that his re-election is de-
manded by the good of the country. He can
be of more service in the Senate than any
man who may be selected to succeed him;
for, able and honest as such successors might
be, he could not be expected to have the rich
experience which is possessed by Gen. Logan.
We feel confident that this view will prevail
at no distant day, and that some Democrats
of superior liberality and patriotism, having
done their duty to their party candidate,
will come out and cast their votes for
Gen. Logan. This is a result which will be
applauded by the country at large.

ITS RIGHTFULNESS.

The strongest testimony as to the innate
rightfulness and justice of the provisions of
the Mexican Pension Bill comes from the
South itself. Several States in that section
have on their statute books laws which em-
body its main ideas, but apply them to those
who served in the Confederate army.Georgia, Florida, and other States are pay-
ing a pension of from \$8 to \$12 a month to
every man who served in the Confederate
army who is dependent on his own labor for
support, and who is now disabled from per-
forming that labor.There is now no question in their minds
but what this support is rightfully due such
men, and from their point of view they are
logically correct. They claim that the rebel-
lion was a war between the States, while we
maintain, of course, that it was a treasonable
revolt against the Government. They hold
that the men who fought in the Southern
armies were in the military service of the
several States, and that it is now the duty of
those States to support those who are physi-
cally wrecked, because the presumption is al-
ways so strong, as to almost reach positive
proof, that their disability springs from their
duty in the field. They say that the support
of these men is not charity, but the payment
of a just and honest debt incurred to these
men when their States took them away from
their families and put them in the field.It is on similar grounds that we have
urged the passage of the Mexican Pension
Bill, which has been resisted by men who
have voted at home for pensioning Confed-
erate soldiers.We say in regard to Union soldiers, as
they argue in behalf of Confederate soldiers
that their disability is the direct result of
their service in the field, and that the Gov-
ernment which took them from their homes
and subjected them to such strains and
hardships owes them now a support, and in
decency and honor cannot withhold it.The Southerners say that their broken-
down veterans must be taken care of by
some one, and that the State which had the
benefit of their services must lift the burden
of such care from the shoulders of their
kindred, or the community in which they
reside.We have argued that the disabled Union
veterans have to be supported by some one,
and that it is the duty of the Government
which had the benefit of their services to
lift the burden of their support from the
shoulders of their relatives and of the com-
munities in which these soldiers make their
homes.We cannot see how any man who approves
of his State paying pensions to every dis-
abled Confederate soldier can logically justify
himself in opposing the Government's pay-
ing a pension to every disabled Union
soldier.

A PRACTICAL CHARITY.

We can think of no better way of provid-
ing a support for the many dependent wives,
widows and daughters of ex-soldiers through-
out the country than by furnishing them
a sewing machine, and we have now hit upon
a way in which each group of soldiers can
do this for some woman in the midst of them
who needs their aid. THE NATIONAL
TRIBUNE Sewing Machine, which we adver-
tise in another column, is in every respect
equal to the best machine made any-
where. We guarantee this, and will re-
fund the money if it does not prove
all we have represented. We are furnish-
ing it at a price that is within a very
small margin of the absolute cost at the
factory. We will send it to any person who
will furnish us a club of 125 paid-up sub-
scribers to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. Such
a club as this can be gathered up with but
very little effort in any community. Espe-
cially this can be done if it is shown that
it is the intention to benefit some deserving
person. Therefore, any comrade who knows
of a soldier's wife, widow or daughter in his
neighborhood who needs assistance can give
her that assistance in the most practical
way by calling upon his comrades to unite
with him in making up a club of the number
we have mentioned, and forwarding to us the
names and addresses and the \$25 by ex-
press, bank draft, or post-office money
order. The paper commends itself to all
who see it, and, therefore, but little
solicitation is required to get subscrib-
ers in any case, and none whatever when a
worthy charity is associated with it. There
is no community but what has soldiers' de-
pendent ones, who are the charge of com-
rades. Let this opportunity be taken at once
to provide them with the means of earning a
comfortable livelihood.In each case the project should be placed
in the hands of some reliable comrade or a
citizens' committee.AFTER all the row there was about letting
the old Liberty Bell go to New Orleans, it
attracted very little attention when there,
The visitors are more interested in machinery
and products than relics.

THIS WEEK'S PAPER.

Gen. Carlin in this week's instalment of
his "Memoirs" tells, among other interest-
ing incidents, the tragic story of the death
of Gen. Nelson at the hand of Gen. Jeff C.
Davis. "Carleton" writes of the movement
of the Union army around Washington and
of Gen. Pleasanton's expedition to frustrate
the plans of Gen. Lee. He also relates in
his inimitable style the fight of Gen. Kil-
patrick's scouts with the rebels at Aldie.
Mr. Pittenger describes the horrors of the
prison-pen at Chattanooga and how the un-
fortunate captives are kept in terrible anxiety
as to their fate—at one moment being in
hopes of exchange, and the next a prey to
the bitterest anxiety as to what their mer-
ciless captors have in reserve for them. The
"Fighting Them Over" columns come up to
their usual standard of excellence and con-
tain many incidents that will call to the mind
of every veteran the days of '61-'5. We have,
besides, our usual amount of news, proceed-
ings of Congress, agricultural matter, hints
on household management, etc. All this
excellent matter for two cents a week.

THE G.A.R. WATCH.

We have now manufactured exclusively for
us by the Waterbury Watch Co. a superb time-
keeper, which has been named the "G.A.R.
Watch." It has a handsomely engraved
back representing a Grand Army Badge. This
splendid timepiece, which cannot be
surpassed for accuracy and durability by a
watch costing five times the money, we will
send, post paid, to any person sending us
\$3.50, or we will send it and THE NATIONAL
TRIBUNE for the same money, thus practi-
cally making a present of a year's subscrip-
tion to our paper to every purchaser of a
watch. You can also obtain the excellent
watch free by taking the small amount of
trouble requisite to get us a club of 19 pre-
paid subscribers. This will not entail much
labor, as few persons will refuse to pay a
dollar for a year's subscription to THE NA-
TIONAL TRIBUNE, when they see a sample
copy of this paper.

RENEW IN TIME.

There has never been a time when any reader
missed a copy of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE
without regretting it, and now such a failure
will be more regrettable than ever, for the
paper contains much more of value and in-
terest than it ever did. Therefore, keep watch
of your numbers, and renew before your time
expires. This week's issue is No. 185; that of
March 5 will be 186. If these are near the
number opposite your name on the yellow
address slip you will know that your sub-
scription is nearly expiring, and you should
therefore send on your dollar at once for
renewal.

CAPTURING A LOCOMOTIVE.

That thrilling story which we are now
publishing from week to week in THE NA-
TIONAL TRIBUNE can be obtained, hand-
somer bound in cloth, by those who wish
to anticipate its publication in our columns,
free by any person who will send us eight
new subscribers to THE TRIBUNE. We will
also send THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE and this
book for \$2. The price of the book
alone is \$1.50.TROUGH conducted with wonderful skill
and determination the Hocking Valley strike
has at last terminated with the complete
overthrow of the strikers, who manage to
work—such of them as will be allowed to
do so—on terms proposed by the operators.
This breakdown is not only humiliating to
the whole body of workmen, but is in
many respects disastrous. While the miners
committed outrages, seriously disturbed the
peace of the country, and in many ways out-
raged public sentiment, they had still much
cause for their movement, and their over-
throw will be attended with unmistakable
injury to the cause of the workman. The
operators' injustice undoubtedly nagged them
into the movement that they made, and the
men had much sympathy from all those who
were familiar with the circumstances of the
case. The breakdown was caused by the
general idleness all over the country, pre-
venting their fellow-workmen in other parts
from making contributions to maintain them
during their enforced idleness. We can only
hope that the operators will use their vic-
tory mercifully.EVERY mail from Europe brings some
fresh testimony as to the demoralization of
agriculture there by the low prices of pro-
ducts. In England and Scotland farmers
are paying thousands of pounds for freedom
from leases which they believe will bank-
rupt them. The clamor of Austrian, Ger-
man and French farmers for protection
against American products is another proof
of this. So far their nearness to the great
markets of the world and the cheapness of
their labor have enabled them men, in spite
of the high rents they have paid, to make
money raising grain in competition with
the cheap lands and dear labor of American
farmers. Now, low rates on the railroads
and the ocean, and abnormally low prices
for produce enable American breadstuffs to
be sold in Europe at prices that are sim-
ply ruinous to the farmers there. An emi-
nent French economist tells them plainly
that European agriculture is doomed to de-
struction.PRESIDENT ARTHUR has very wisely de-
cided not to yield to the pressing solicita-
tions to reappoint officers whose terms are about
to expire, and to crowd in every possible ap-
pointee before his successor is inaugurated.
Such a course would not only be unfair, but
defeat the very object which is intended.
The only chance the Republicans now in
office have of retaining their places until the
end of their terms is in the respect shown
the spirit and purpose of the Civil Service
laws. Nothing will so certainly destroy that
respect in the minds of the Democrats as to
have the Republicans try to take unfair ad-
vantage of it.

THE CLOSE OF CONGRESS.

The 48th Congress will adjourn in less
than a week. With the adjournment will
die most of the important measures which
have been considered by one or both Houses
at the expense of a vast deal of valuable
time.Among the leading subjects upon which a
fruitless attempt has been made at legisla-
tion is the vital question of the regulation
of inter-State commerce, the forfeiture of
the railroad land grants, the Blair Educa-
tional Bill, the amendment of the general
land laws, the rehabilitation of the navy;
the encouragement of the American marine,
the legislation necessary to put into opera-
tion the Mexican reciprocity treaty, and
scores of others of greater or less note.This Congress has been one of the most
dilatory and incompetent in the dispatch of
business in our history. More bills were
passed by the 47th Congress during the first
three months of its existence than by the
48th during its two years.There have been various causes which have
contributed to this result. The chief of these
was, no doubt, the fact that when it assem-
bled all eyes were turned upon the possi-
bilities of the Presidential campaign, and
neither party desired to jeopardize its
prospects by a blunder. This ap-
prehension developed into timidity,
which paralyzed the powers of the National
Legislature. What aggravated the situation
still further was the fact that the Democrats
were split in two upon the only prominent
issue before the country—the tariff. The
followers of Mr. Randall, while defeated in
the Speakership contest by the adherents of
Mr. Carlisle, still formed a potential min-
ority whose attitude under certain cir-
cumstances was problematical.The Republicans were embarrassed by the
Presidential question also, arising mainly
from contest for the nomination.Whatever speculations may be indulged in
as to the variety of causes which have con-
tributed to the existing condition of things
the result is patent, and shows an unusually
large percentage of mortality in pending
measures inevitable before adjournment.IT MAY be that there will only be 75
members of the United States Senate during
the next two years, as the Oregon Legisla-
ture has adjourned without an election to
succeed Mr. Slater, a Democrat, whose time
expires March 4. The constitution of the
State prohibits the Governor to appoint in
case of failure to elect, but many good law-
yers hold that this is contrary to the Consti-
tution of the United States, and that if the
Governor will appoint a Senator his creden-
tials will be honored by the Senate, which
is the judge of the eligibility of its own
members.As the Oregon Legislature was Republican
by a large majority, the embarrassment of
the situation is increased in view of the nar-
row majority in the U. S. Senate now, and
additional importance has thereby been
given to the contest in Illinois.EVERY progressive Massachusetts some-
times makes mistakes in the direction of
old fogysm, and the Legislature made one
last week in declining to repeal the law
which prohibits the testimony of atheists
being received in courts. Everywhere else
the world has made a long stride away from
the senseless old practice of connecting a
man's veracity with his religious belief.
Mohammedans, Jews, Brahmins, and Con-
fucians are allowed to testify in most courts
of the Christian world in accordance with
the forms they hold sacred, and their testi-
mony is given equal creditability with that of
devout Christians.SEVERAL Members of Congress are trying
very hard to pass another pension bill, the
main effect of which would be to practically
close the doors of the Treasury against thou-
sands of valid claims. Little has been said
about the matter, because it did not seem
possible that such legislation could be enacted,
and nothing but the confusion of the dying
hours of Congress can possibly enable the
enemies of the whole pension system to get
the bill through.GOODY-GOODY people who are opposed to
the revival of the whipping-post, are respect-
fully asked what they would do with that
Allegany City man who, while drunk, held
his eight-year-old boy on a red-hot stove un-
til the little fellow was horribly burned?
The Mayor of Allegany City sent the brute
to jail for 30 days, but he might have added
a week or two more without being accused
of harshness.MRS. M. R. HEADLEY, of Fresno, Cal.,
sends a token of her appreciation of THE
NATIONAL TRIBUNE in a bunch of fragrant
California violets, which preserved their
freshness and perfume wonderfully in their
long journey across the mountains and the
plains.MR. CARLISLE will undoubtedly be chosen
as Speaker of the Forty-ninth Congress.
This result would not only naturally follow
from the outcome of the late election, but
his course as Speaker has been such as to
command the unwavering respect of the
House.THE prospect of an appropriation for the
Hennepin Canal does not seem bright.
The cause was ruled out of the River and Harbor
Bill, on a point of order, by the Chairman
when it was considered by the House in
Committee of the Whole.THE number of pension certificates issued
and signed during the week ending Feb.
24, 1885, was as follows: Original, 590;
increase, 166; re-issue, 93; restoration,
71; duplicate, 14; total, 934.THE main plank in every party's foreign
policy platform should be: The United States
should have complete control of the whole
Isthmus of Panama.A good fat office would come right
handy to Carl Schurz just now. The lecture
platform feels the icy grip of the Crisis, even
as the other traveling shows do, and there
are days when Carl thinks that a silver
dollar in the doorkeeper's hand is as big as a
full moon.THERE is nothing to which swindlers will
not stoop. A woman has been getting
money out of the West Virginians on the
pretense that she was Guiteau's sister.THE Michigan Knights of Labor have ad-
vanced an idea that is worth considering.
It is to make Alaska a penal colony. We
would have a Siberia right at home there.THE skating rink "professor" seems to
be taking the place of the coachman in the
hearts of susceptible and ill-balanced young
women.THE press and Legislature of New Jersey
are favorably discussing a proposition to es-
tablish a whipping-post for wife-beaters.JEFF DAVIS says he is preparing a reply to
Gen. Sherman. Jeff never did have sense
enough to know when to stop.

TRIBUNETS.

There will be more than 100 hands in the inau-
guration procession, the most brightly arrayed
since the time of March 5.Chicago Herald: So far as the Cabinet is con-
cerned, Cleveland's month is closed with a time-
lock, set for March 4.Tid-Bits: No hand can play as many airs as a
Drum Major can put on. Louisville Courier-Journal: Sympathizers with El
Mahdi have shipped a box of bread, baked by Vas-
sar girls, to the prophet. It is estimated that a
single loaf of this Vassar bread, buried with more
force than an Arab's spear, will crush forth
of the largest Britishers. The Mahdi's store-
teeth not being first-class he uses Vassar bread as
a weapon.Chicago News: Out of his line—"Your Honor, I
am summoned to serve on the Grand Jury, but I
wish you would excuse me." "What is your busi-
ness, sir?" "I am a coal merchant, Your Honor,
and very busy this cold weather." "You are ex-
cused, sir, on the ground that it would be impos-
sible for a coal merchant to weigh a matter properly
and find a true bill."

RECENT LITERATURE.

On March 1 Messrs. Porter & Coates, Phila-
delphia, will have the following excellent
books ready:INGOLDSBY LEGENDS. By Richard Harris
Barham (Thos. Ingoldsby, esq.), printed on the
finest Holland paper, illustrated with numerous
engravings and etchings. The edition will
be limited to 450 copies, numbered, \$7.50; also,
bound in two vols., \$8. The Ingoldsby Legends
and TRAVEL IN INDIA. By Anna Har-
riet Leonowens, author of "The English Governess
at the Siamese Court," and "The Romance
of the Harem." Crown 8vo. Cloth extra, black
and gold, \$2.50. DORIS AND THEOPHORA. By Margaret Vande-
griff, author of "The Queen's Baby Guard,"
"Claver House," "Holidays at Home," etc. A
book for girls. Uniform with "Dr. Gilbert's
Boys." 12mo. Cloth extra, black and gold,
\$1.50. THE LOST TRAIL. By Edward S. Ellis, author
of "Red Rover," "The Woodruff Family,"
"The House of the Wolfings," etc. Being the first
volume of the "Log Cabin Series." Illustrated.
12mo. Cloth extra, black and gold, \$1.50. ROSELYN'S PORTUNE. By Christian Reid, author
of "A Gentle Belle," "The Girl of the Year," etc.
Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York.This like all the productions of this well-
known author, is a most charming book, and
deserves the reader's attention from the first
page to the last.

The Magazines.

Lionel Frederick Schuchman begins in the
March No. of the "Lionel Schuchman" series of
articles describing the sports and occupations of
the Eskimo boys and girls, under the general
title of "The Children of the Cold." This
number will contain the second instalment of
R. L. R. L.'s new serial story, "Driven Back to
Eden," and in the "Recollections of a Boy-
page in the U. S. Senate" a timely account of
the inaugurations of Presidents Grant and
Garfield, with several illustrations, and the
story of the ceremony of the first inauguration
of George Washington.

NOTES.

Book News.—John Wanamaker, the great
merchant of Philadelphia, is the publisher of
one of the brightest literary periodicals. It is
called the Book News, and appears monthly
with 28 large pages, printed on fine heavy
paper. Mr. W. H. Arnold, the head of Wan-
amaker's immense book and stationery depart-
ment, is the editor, and he does his work with
care and skill. It is a most delightful and sat-
isfying compendium of the literature of the
month.Gordon's Lady's Book for March presents strong
attractions. Besides the steel-plate illustration
of the story, "Another Alternative," there is a
very pretty wood-cut and novel illustration of
"The Girl of the Year." It is a story of a
"Janie," opens in this number: "Under Gray
Skies" progresses toward an interesting cli-
max, and Helen Mathers' "The Girl of the
Year" reaches a satisfactory finale. "No No-
tive," a strong story, by M. R. Houskeeper, is
one of the unsuccessful MSS. entered for the
prize competition. Mrs. V. Sheffer, Haller's
laughable character, "Dining Room," is con-
cluded this month, and several new departures
are made in the editorial columns.

Gen. Gordon's Views of Death.

[London Telegraph.]
"God knows what my anxiety was. Not for
my life, for I died years ago to all ties in this
world and to all its comforts, honors, and
glories." It was on Sept. 11, 1877, when
on his expedition to Suva, 500 miles west of
Khartoum, with four companies of in-
fantry, in the very day, that Gordon wrote
these characteristic words, which may be fitly
quoted at a time when there is too much
reason to fear that he has actually laid down
his life for those whom he had vainly
striven to save. They breathe precisely
the spirit with which Gordon always re-
garded life and death. "God has given you,"
he says, writing to his friends, "ties and an-
chors to this earth, you have work, and
family, I thank God, have none of them
and am free. * * * You are only called on
at intervals to rely on your God; I am obliged
continually to do so. I mean by this that you
have only great trials, such as the illness of a
child, when you feel yourself utterly weak, now
and then. I am constantly in anxiety. The body
rebels against this constant leaning on God; it
is a heavy strain on it; it causes appetite to
cease. Find me the man—and I will take him
as my help—who utterly despises money, name,
glory, honor—one who never wishes to see his
name again, one who looks to God as the source
of good and controller of evil, one who has a
healthy body and an energetic spirit, and one
who looks on death as a release from misery. If
you cannot find him, then have work, and
family, I thank God, have none of them
and am free. * * * You are only called on